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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 69  
Humidity 91 85

April 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70.2 p.m. 75  
Humidity 90 77

7688 日六廿月二潤

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Capture Huge Booty.

London, April 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured Villers village, south-east of Hargicourt, and progressed north-west of Lens. Our booty captured at Lievin and the Souchy River was very great, including a six-inch naval gun, many trench mortars, ammunition and truckloads of tools.  
The enemy's attack on Monchy le Preux on Saturday was most determined. The Third Bavarian Division, which fought at Loos in 1915, and High Wood in 1918, was ordered to retake the village at all costs. It suffered very heavy losses.

More German Claims.

London, April 16.

A German official wireless message states:—On the north bank of the Scarpe and north-east of Croisilles, our fire kept down British attackers while our thrust drove back the enemy at Lagnicourt and Boesries.  
To the sanguinary losses suffered by the Australians must be added 475 prisoners, 15 machine guns and 22 guns.  
French attacks near Vauxrailion and Chivres failed.  
There was intense artillery firing between Soissons and Rheims, where infantry fighting developed on wide sectors.  
French storming attempts on Lorraine Plain and at Burgundy Gate failed.  
Between Soissons and Verdun, the enemy lost eleven aeroplanes yesterday.

The French on the Move.

London, April 16.

A French communique states:—We continued our destruction by fire on the German organisation between St. Quentin and the Oise. The enemy replied in a lively manner in the region to the south of St. Quentin.  
We continued to progress to the east and south of the Oise, on the plateau between Barisis and Quincybase, and occupied a fresh enemy point d'appui.  
The artillery duel was most violent during the night on the whole front, including the Soissons-Rheims front.  
After a violent artillery preparation, our detachments penetrated the enemy lines at several points in Lorraine and Alsace.  
Many German dead were found in trenches in the forest of Parroy which had been overthrown by our fire.  
Our detachments reached the enemy's second line at six points on the Alsace Plain, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and bringing back prisoners and material.

French Offensive Begun.

London, April 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, the great French offensive has begun.

A Costly German Attack.

London, April 16.

Details of the German attack yesterday on the British position between Hermies and Noreuil, in which four German Divisions participated, and which resulted in a serious reverse for Crown Prince Rupprecht at Lagnicourt, are given by Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters. He says the attack was most interesting from a tactical viewpoint and was one of the best examples of the old-fashioned field warfare and open fighting for which we have been praying since the war began.

The German papers had been boasting about what their wonderful field-grey would do when they met the British in the open, but the German soldiers have hitherto only succeeded in making their papers again look ridiculous. Fritz is no match for Tommy in hand-to-hand fighting, and it does not improve his morale that he is beginning to realise this.

After a very heavy bombardment, the German infantry came over shortly before five o'clock in formidable waves, but our men stood their ground everywhere, except at one spot, and our artillery played havoc with the Huns, who wavered, but whose officers rallied them. They again advanced, but the steady rifle and machine-gun fire of the British was more than they could face. Gaps were rapidly torn in their ranks, and suddenly the attack seemed to melt away, and the costly assault failed.

Only at one spot, near Lagnicourt, the enemy, by overwhelming weight of numbers, gained a short-lived success. The positions were entirely recaptured after three hours, the enemy leaving 1,500 dead and 8,000 prisoners in our hands.

The attack must have cost the Huns nearly 8,000 casualties.

German's Fearful Plight.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters communicates further particulars of our successful counter-attack at Lagnicourt, yesterday morning. The retreating Huns were caught by their own wire, which had not been cut in the direction in which they had been forced. While they were running wildly up and down trying to find a passage, our men were firing deliberately, shooting them down in hundreds. The intensity of the rifle fire was unequalled since the days of the Marne. Many of our men fired a hundred rounds. The desperate Germans doubled right at our men, throwing up their hands.

The correspondent reports that fighting at both ends of the line is steadily increasing. Throughout the past twenty-four hours our men have been closing in on Lens and St. Quentin.

French Congratulations.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Nivelle has congratulated Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the British operations, to which Sir Douglas Haig has replied in appreciative terms.

14,000 German Prisoners.

London, April 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—Upwards of 14,000 prisoners and 191 guns have been taken since the morning of the 9th inst.

There has been heavy rain all the afternoon, but there is nothing of special interest.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### AMERICA AT WAR.

U.S. Guardship Interned at Constantinople.

London, April 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Constantinople reports that the American guardship, *Scorpion*, was ordered to leave the harbour in twenty-four hours. As the ship failed to do so, she was interned.

President Wilson's Great Speech.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson's speech was another great utterance, in which the President outlined, amid frequent cheering, how America in going to war in earnest was not only helping herself but assisting the Allies in the most generous and fullest possible way.

*Inter alia*, he said:—Fellow countrymen, the entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights creates many national problems calling for immediate consideration and settlement. We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great Army. But these are the simplest parts of the great task confronting us. There is not a single selfish element, as far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this thoroughly we must devote ourselves to service without regard for profit and with an energy and enterprise that will rise to an enterprise in itself.

"We must realise to the full how great the task is, how many things and how many kinds of elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves. These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—things without which mere fighting will be fruitless. We must supply abundant food, not only to our own armies and seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting. We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials from our fields, mines and factories, with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help them to equip the armies with whom we are co-operating in the great task to keep the looms and manufacturing plants in raw materials, ready to keep the fires going in the ships at sea and in the furnaces of the hundreds of factories across the sea; steel, out of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails, for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock, to replace those which are every day going to pieces; mules, horses and cattle, for labour and military service—indeed, everything with which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, materials or machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, farms, shipyards, mines, and factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. What I want to emphasise is that the men and women who devote their energy and thought to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly, just as effectively, as the men on the battle-field or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national—a great international—service army, a notable and honoured host engaged in the nation's and the world's service, and the efficient friends and saviours of freedom everywhere—(Cheers.)

"Hundreds and thousands of men, otherwise liable for military service, will of right and necessity be excused and be assigned to fundamental and sustaining work in the fields, factories and mines, and be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire. I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to farmers:—The supreme need of our nation, and the nation with whom we are combining, is abundant supplies, especially of foodstuffs. The importance of the latter this year is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the people now warring, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked would fall down. The world's food reserves are low.

"Not only during the present emergency, but some time after peace, both our people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on American harvests upon the farmers of America, therefore, rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. May not the nation count upon them to omit no step to increase the production of the land or to bring about the most efficient operation in the sale and distribution of products? The time is short. It is of most imperative importance that everything possible shall be done immediately to make sure a large harvest. I call upon young men and old alike, and on able-bodied boys, to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and to make certain that no pains or labour shall be lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers in the South, to plant abundant foodstuffs, besides cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than in resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and in helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and peoples everywhere who are fighting for their and our liberties. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty. The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate and to do everything possible to assist the farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of labourers for harvest-time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilisers and farm machinery, besides the crops themselves.

Of course, trade shall be as unhampered as possible and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fail about that. Let me say this to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs, raw materials for manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories:—The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficiency and distinction.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### AMERICA AT WAR.

"The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organise and expedite the shipment of supplies of every kind, but especially food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of the people of every sort of station. To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind and no inefficiency of slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto 'Small profits, quick service,' and to shipbuilders the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. War supplies must be carried overseas, no matter how many ships are sunk. The places of those sunk must be supplied immediately. To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does. The work of the world waits upon him. If he slackens and fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He is also enlisted in the great service of the Army. The manufacturer need not be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed up and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and counted on by every man loving his country and its liberties.

Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of feeding the nation, and every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those serving the nation. This is the time for America to correct her un pardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty to be careful and provident in the use of expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which none can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes, and remind all who need a reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg all editors and publishers everywhere to give as prominent a publication, and as wide a circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. Clergymen should not think it an unworthy or inappropriate subject for homely comment from the pulpits. The supreme test of the nation has come, and we must all speak, act and serve together."

## AUSTRIA TIRING OF WAR.

A Peace Offer to Russia.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Austria semi-officially announces that she considers the Russian Government's manifesto of April 10 as a basis for peace.

## The Statement.

Later.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Austrian Government has authorised a statement practically amounting to a peace offer to Russia. The statement says:—"The Monarchy learns from the Russian Government manifesto issued on April 10, that Russia, like Austria-Hungary, desires an honourable peace." The statement reciprocates the sentiments of the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other people, and continues:—"It may therefore be stated that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing the existence of honour and the possibility of a development of the belligerent States."

The statement continues:—"The Austro-Hungary Monarchy is convinced that its claims will not conflict with those of Russia. The latter has stated that she is only fighting for the defence of the freedom of her people. Russia is no longer compelled to fight with that object; therefore it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with his Allied Monarchs, desires to live in future in peace and friendship with the Russian people."

## No Surprise.

London, April 16.

Austria's singular pronouncement in favour of peace with Russia causes no surprise.

It is well understood that only the German refusal to co-operate prevented the issue of definite peace proposals on the cessation of the recent meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors.

To-day's declaration suggests that Austria is nearing the end of her tether and is seeking a separate peace with Russia.

It must be remembered that the Russian Provisional Government accepted all the Treaties of the Allies, including the pact forbidding a separate peace.

## Austrian Premier Resigns.

London, April 16.

The resignation of Count M-rsini, the Austrian Premier, on the grounds of health, which is announced to-day, is probably to be connected with the new peace movement.

## Socialists Favour Peace.

London, April 16.

Forwards, supporting the Austro-Hungarian declaration, reminds Russia that the Social Democracy of Germany rejects the policy of conquest.

The *Vorwarts* further states that the Executive of the German Social Democracy in Austria has issued a manifesto to Russia, advocating a peace of peace.

(Continued on page 2)

WEATHER-FORCAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.76.

## TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

### OBITUARY.

Dr. Ludwig Lazare.

London, April 16.

The death is announced of Dr. Ludwig Lazare, inventor of the auxiliary language, Esperanto. Deceased was born in Russia, and at one time practised as an oculist in Warsaw.

### YAU MATI SCHOOL SPORTS.

The second annual athletic sports of the Government School at Yau mati took place yesterday at King's Park, and were favoured with fine weather. There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the scholars, and a very enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed. The band of the 74th Pajjhis, under Bandmaster J. W. Christian, rendered a programme of music during the afternoon. At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. E. Ralph, who was heartily thanked for her services.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Steeple Chase:—Leung Kwai-chik 1, Tsang Sing-hon 2, Leung Tai-wa 3.  
200 yds. for boys under 14:—Tam Chun-fa 1, Lam Ma-in 2, Sam Ping-ohung 3.  
44 yds. for boys 15 and over:—Lui Tok-kai 1, Lui Tak 2, Leung Tai-wa 3.  
100 yds. for boys 12 and under:—Wong Sing-fat 1, Lam Chi-ohung 2, Chan Tsung-shing 3.  
100 yds. for boys 15 and over:—Lui Tok-kai 1, Lui Tak 2, Leung Tai-wa 3.

Masters' Race:—Chan Lam-twan 1, Lam Pak-to 2, Ho Yan-tak 3.  
Three Legged Race:—Chan Wing-sang and Li Fong-wai 1, Leung Tai-wa and Leung Kwai-chik 2.

Long Jump:—Lui Tak 1, Lui Fok-kai 2.  
Long Jump for boys 14 and under:—Kwok Shui 1, Tam Chun-fa 2.

High Jump:—Leung Tai-wa 1, Lui Tak 2.  
High Jump for boys 14 and under:—Tam Chun-fa 1, Kwok Shui 2.

Egg and Spoon Race:—Lui Yek-kai 1, Wong Saw-han 2.  
Half Mile, for past pupils:—Tse Kap-kai 1, Chan Ting-kwai 2, Chan Tse-wing 3.

Needle and Thread Race:—Miss Chan Yek-sin 1, Mrs. Ho Yaw-tak 2, Mrs. Lai 3.  
Team Race:—Class 6 A 1.

School Team Race:—Saying-pan School 1.

### TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending April 14, 1917:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 15 weeks
This Year: ...	\$11,479	\$200,545
Last Year: ...	13,379	188,085
Increase: ...	1,900	12,460
Decrease: ...	1,900	

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, April 19.  
Professor Danneberg's concert in aid of the Red Cross, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Friday, April 20.  
Hollywood Grand Opera House, 8 p.m.  
Hollywood Grand Opera House, 8 p.m.



## NOTICES.

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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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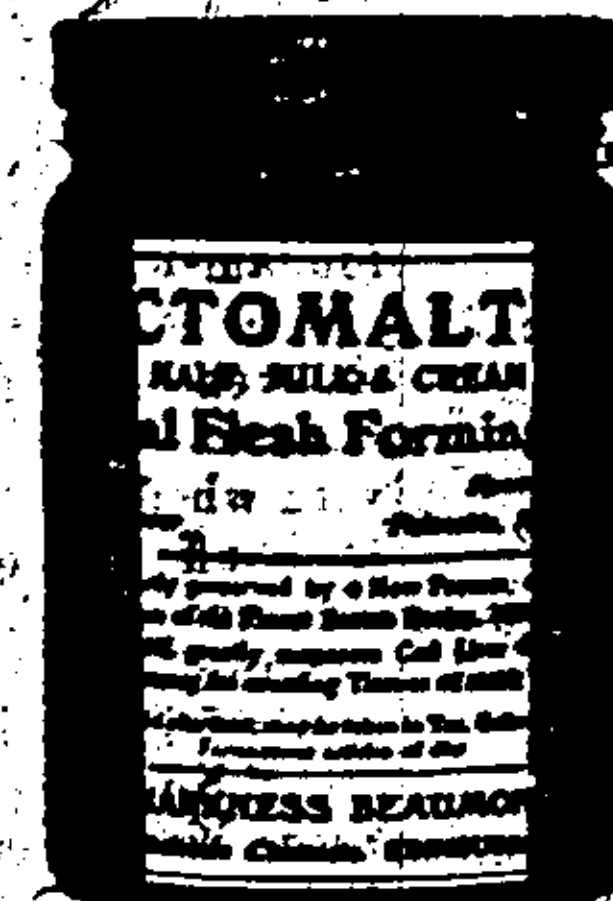
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Women Munitioners' Pay. By a new order issued by the Ministry of Munitions, women munition workers employed in skilled jobs must be paid 25s. weekly from the first to the fifth week, and proportional advances thereafter till the thirteenth week, and then paid the district rate of 10s. 1d. per hour.

Arbor Day in Peking. Peking, April 5.—To-day being Arbor Day, President Li Yuan-hung, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, went to the Temple of Agriculture this morning and performed the ceremony of planting a tree. The ceremony was repeated by the Premier and other officials, each personally digging the ground.

That Conscientious Objector. The conscientious objector is getting too much advertisement. Remarks on an exchange. According to a Parliamentary return, the total number who have been sentenced is 3,025, and of these 2,297 have been offered release if they will do some work of national importance. On a small estimate, of the number of our soldiers this is point, 1 per cent. Point one would be a suitable term to apply to the C.O.

How Germany Makes War. The *Norw. Frems* publishes an appalling story of how German poison gas exterminated the entire population of a Galician village. The Russian troops posted in the village barely had time to put on their masks before an attack was launched. The Russians readily repulsed this, but the civilians were wiped out. Women were driven mad with terror at the sight of the oncoming wall of greenish vapour, bringing certain death. They killed their children with their own hands to save them from torture. Some took refuge in a church, but the fatal cloud killed them. The Russian soldiers, returning after the fight, were confronted with the ghastly spectacle of the bodies of men, women and children in attitudes testifying to the unspeakable sufferings the victims had undergone.

An Indian Moslem Leader. This death is announced in his 76th year, at Amroha, United Provinces, of Nawab Mustaq Hussain, Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who, after many years of distinguished service in the Hyderabad State, became identified with the policy of educational enlightenment and fervent loyalty to the British Crown led by Sir Syed Ahmed, the eminent founder of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. When Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk died some ten years ago, Nawab Mustaq Hussain succeeded him as secretary of Aligarh College, and was regarded as the working leader of the Indian Moslems. He took a prominent part in the creation of the All-India Moslem League, but viewed with much misgiving the extremist tendencies which in the last few years have been shown by a section of the younger generation.

Channel Tunnel Project. The question of the Channel Tunnel was discussed at the 27th dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club, Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, who was the principal guest, said he was not going to forejudge what the present Prime Minister's attitude might be upon the subject, but he had a very shrewd idea. He also knew Mr. Bonar Law's opinion, but he would not mention it. He (the speaker) had every confidence that if the committee to which the matter was referred reported favourably on the scheme, the Government would support them. The matter would then, he hoped, be carried through very quickly in order that they might be able to commence the plans and get ready for beginning the work after the war. Sir Edward Smith, who presided, said he had no hesitation in saying that the present food difficulty would not have been nearly so serious if a tunnel connecting England and France had been in operation.

If you have lost your appetite, or one of the best ways of getting it back, is to eat the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Why Not?

Ormakirk (West Lancs.) Rural Tribunal were engaged on Feb. 23 in hearing applications concerning young farm hands. Mr. Pimbley, a large farmer on the Tribunal, stated that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool had informed him he would find experienced Chinese labourers for farms if farmers would accept them.

## Remarkable War Speech.

Archdeacon Wakeford, of Lincoln, delivering an address at Lincoln recently, in presenting the Archbishop's message connected with the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, said we needed the great war to save us from utmost damnation, for there was great peril in the direction in which we were going. We had gone through more than two years of war, but if the war had ended in the first six months with sweeping victories on land and sea for ourselves, by this time we should have become the rottenest nation the world had ever known. As God used the false gods of Egypt to scourge the people, so He was using the false gods worshipped in this country. Three years ago we worshipped riches, and He made us spend £5,000,000 a day. Now He required our first-born for the trenches, and publicans themselves acquiesced in the despoilment order for the welfare of the State.

## Szechuen's Resources.

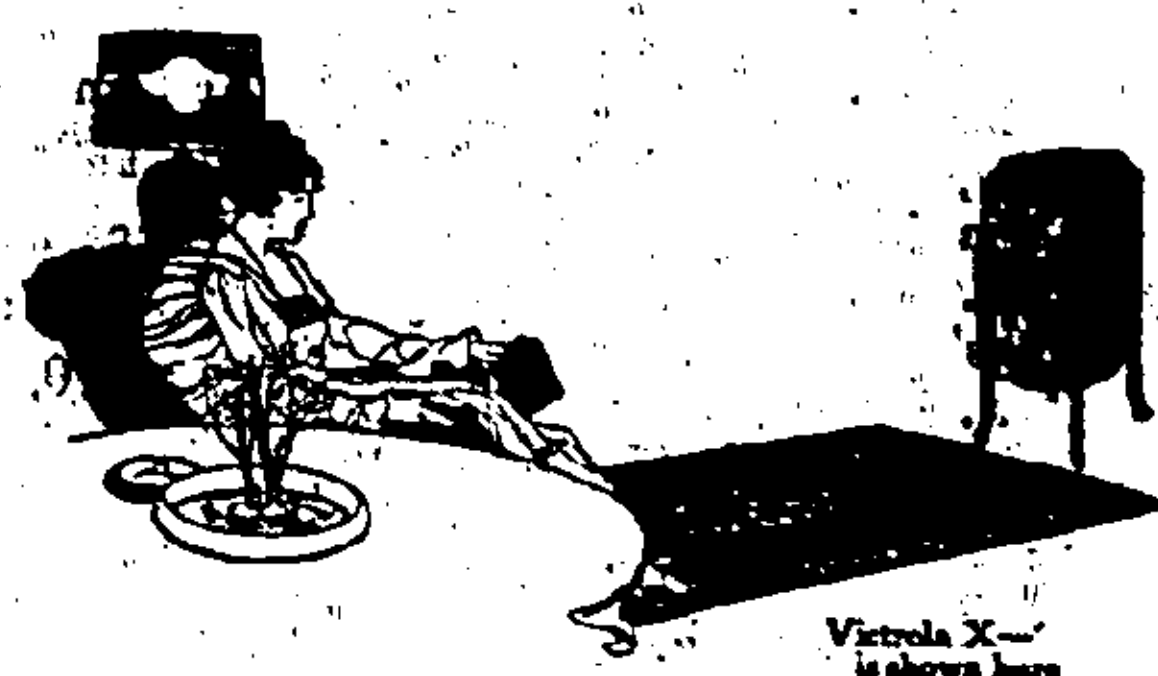
Says the *London and China Express*:—An interesting point developed out of a paper read by Mr. E. O. Wilson, C.M.G., before the Central Asian Society. It is that of the question of routes by which the trade of the great and rich provinces of Szechuen may be reached and tapped. One set of views advocates the water route by the Yangtze as the cheapest and most feasible; the other view is for opening by railway. Mr. Wilson, with a very extensive knowledge and study of the problem, plumps entirely for the water route. The Chinese Maritime Customs, we know, has engaged the services of Mr. Plant, who has an unrivalled knowledge of the river, with the intention of improving the navigation at the formidable rapids. The province is of such great potentialities that it can well afford to support both routes, though freight rates or travel fares are not likely to be cheap for a long time to come.

## Strange Rubber Swindle.

A rubber swindle has apparently been claiming a number of victims amongst credulous people at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Groningen. It is well known that no rubber is to be had outside Overseas Trust control. Those in the plot profess to have 150,000 kilos, of so-called "free rubber," smuggled into and stored in Amsterdam. They endeavour to get into touch with persons inclined to interest themselves in this consignment, who are persuaded to pay a certain amount for expenses, commission, or the like. This is the sole object of the swindle, for there is no such consignment of "free rubber." As a matter of fact, 150,000 kilos, was smuggled in some time ago amongst a consignment of tobacco, but it was held up, placed in charge of the Overseas Trust, and is on no condition to be released. No less than 50 persons are said to be interested in this swindle. *Gazette de Hollande.*

## NOTICES.

The undying joy of the  
World's greatest music  
enters your life with a Victrola



prices and styles to suit all.  
Easy terms may be arranged.

**MOUTRIE'S**  
Exclusive Agents.



**N. LAZARUS,**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
**EUROPEAN OPTICIAN**  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

**N. LAZARUS,**

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 1877. **THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY**  
COLIN MACKENZIE & CO.  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A refreshing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bourne Shinyomaru, from Shanghai.

Craddock Antiochus, from Shanghai.

Usley Lt. Geo. U.S. Army, from Manila.

Haychan, from Chinkiang.

Hokiantuk, from Cebu.

Kimcheong, from Saigon.

Kimhoa, from Saigon.

Kwongkee Shangwan Buksi from Singapore.

Linglinging Gohonwoochan, from Shanghai.

Linsichce, from Shanghai.

Livingston, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Pawnee, from London.

Pohlong, from Saigon.

Postes, from Bangkok.

Roses, Astor Hotel, from Macao.

Semthay, from Semarang.

Stewart, Knutsford Hotel Kowloon, from Singapore.

Toda, from Bangkok.

Yuenang, from Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 12, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Hoongon Steamship Company, from Moji.

Yunchong, from Amoy.

Beeguanchan, from Amoy.

Kelly, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Yosybo, from Kobe.

Japanese Cruiser Hirado, from Kure.

Carl Mocunn, c/o American Consul, from New York.

Urgent Anglosaxon, from Kobe.

Chingchongie, c/o Takchong-yuen, from Shanghai.

Chilippe Cruiser Russie Orel, from Schnippovo.

Grimshaw, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

A. B. SORENSEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, April 13, 1917.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is proved by the fact that it is the only medicine that cures all blood diseases. It is the only medicine that cures all blood diseases. It is the only medicine that cures all blood diseases.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—UNFURNISHED. NO. 3 MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply: Johnston Stokes & Master, Princes Building.

TO BE LET.—Immediate Possession or on May 1st. ONE or TWO ROOMS; can be let singly, or together, with board, in good locality. Apply "Via Media" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K.3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman," Manila. \$250 Philippine currency. Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WANTED.—English Lady spare time will give Chinese or Japanese Ladies and Children Lessons in their own Homes. Music or English. Terms Moderate.—"O" Hongkong Telegraph Office.

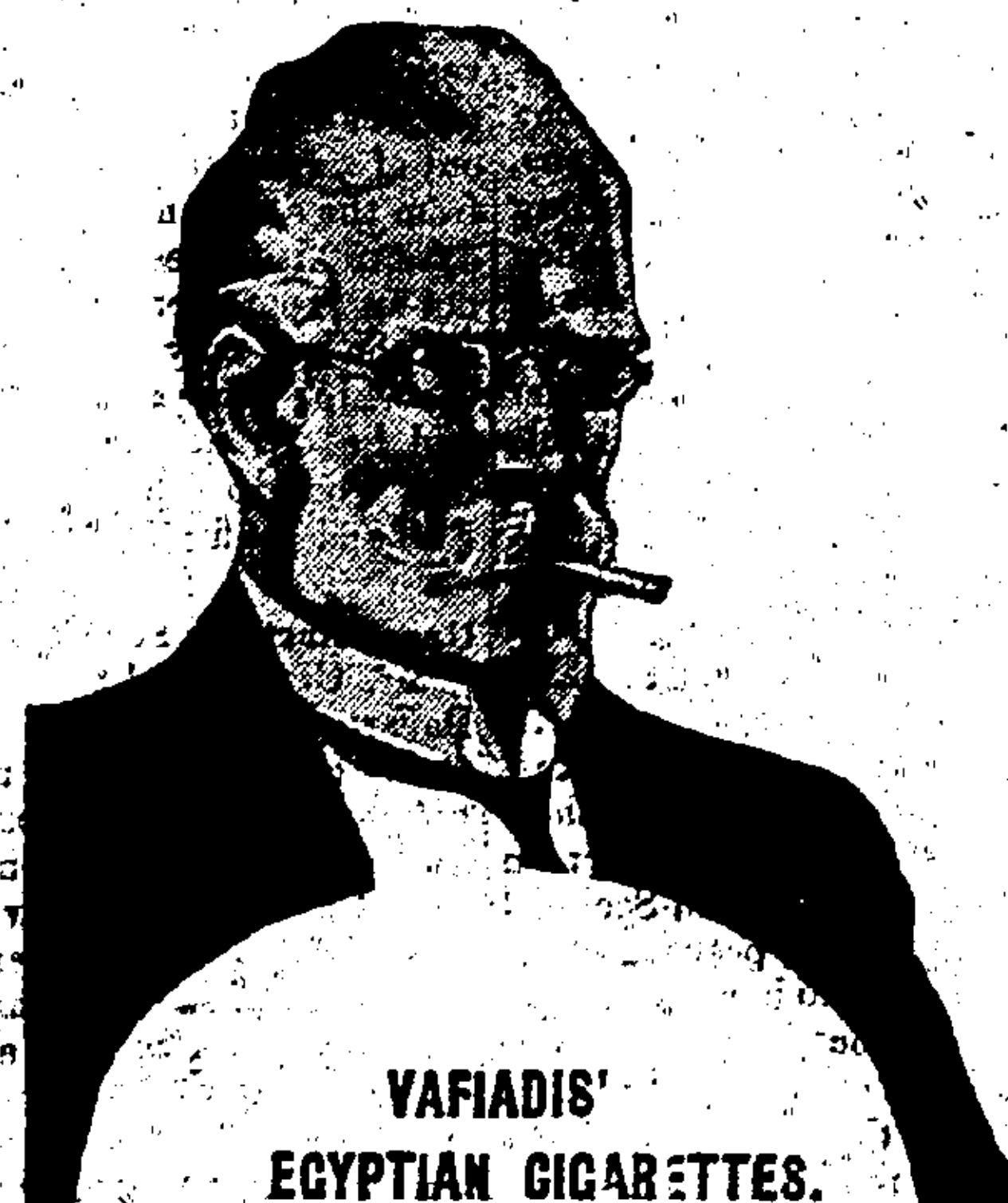
WANTED.—Cheap SECOND HAND IRON SAFE in good working order. Capable of holding fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in silver coins. Apply Bell c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St. George's Buildings.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder. 7 Seater. Apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong 15th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.



**VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

**HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.**  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

**FRENCH LESSONS**

C. MOUSSON

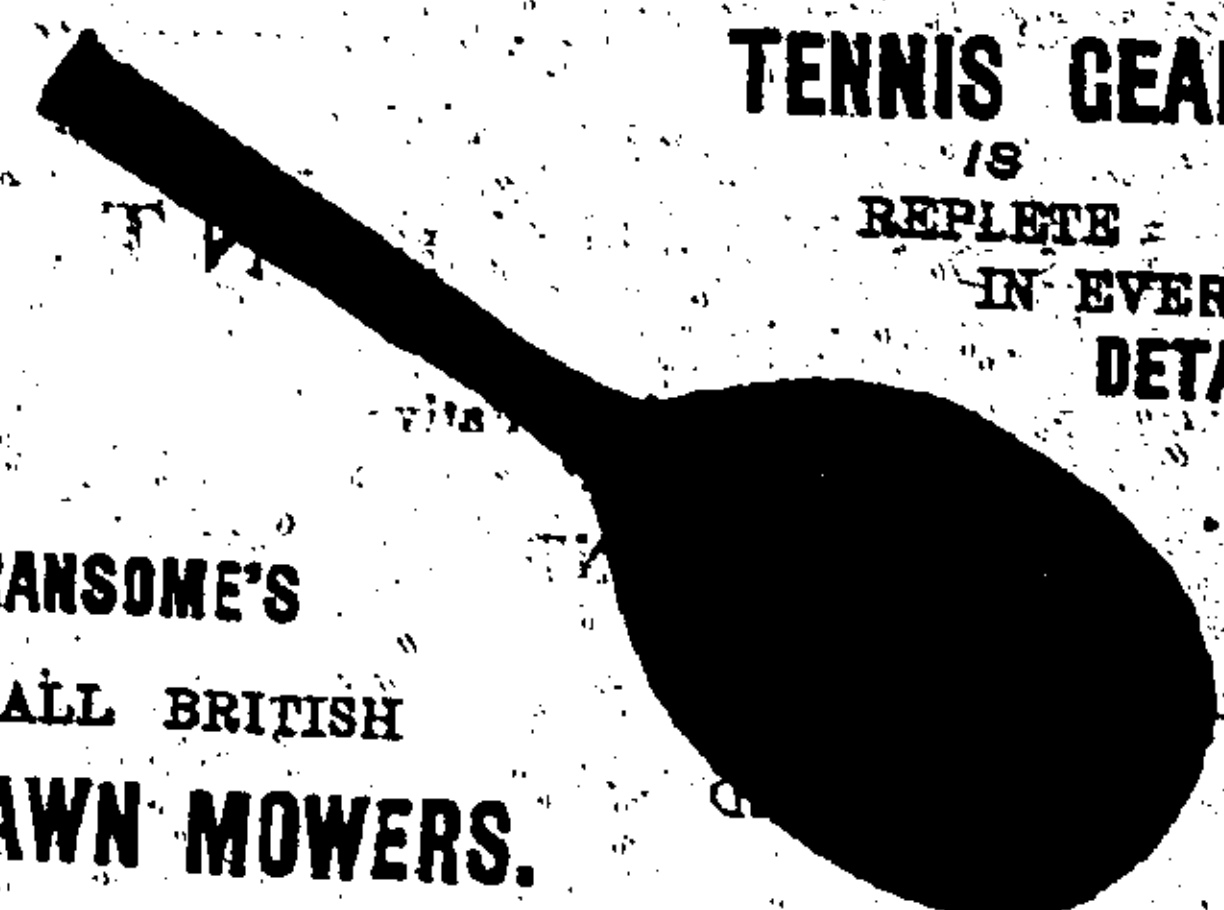
15, Nathan Hill Road.

## NOTICES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

OUR STOCK OF  
**TENNIS GEAR**

IS  
COMPLETE  
IN EVERY  
DETAIL.



RANSOME'S

ALL BRITISH

LAWN MOWERS.

TO GOLFERS  
AND OTHERS

**SMOKE EMBASSY**  
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

THEY  
BEAT  
EVERY  
THING



**COTELLA DAY SHIRTS.**

JUST RECEIVED:

A CHOICE SELECTION IN PLAIN WHITE  
WITH SELF STRIPES MADE FROM THE  
BEST ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS, WITH SOFT  
OR HARD CUFFS.  
IRREPROACHABLE IN

**FIT. STYLE AND QUALITY**

Prices from \$3.75 each.

**J. T. SHAW**

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB  
NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

G. A. B.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (ORDINANCE, 1914).

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**MAN LOONG**

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

**Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE**

composed of ingredients which quickly absorb impurities from the blood and remove them from the system, and by restoring it to its normal state, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.









## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Suggested Support by the Government.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held to-day at noon in the City Hall, the chief feature of the meeting being the satisfaction expressed at the last show—a record one in the history of the Society. The President, Mr. H. W. Looker, presided, and there were also present Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Newall, Mr. J. J. Harrington, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. L. N. Leese, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. A. Nicol, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen.—With your permission, I propose that the report and accounts should be taken as read. The present position of the Society is, I think, a matter for great congratulation. Not only have we more members than ever before, not only did we have a greater number of exhibitors at the recent show than ever before, but the number and quality of the exhibits reached a standard which no previous experience had led us to hope for.

I think we may take this as evidence of a greater interest being taken in horticulture, an interest which I think will tend to grow each year. The culture of vegetable and flowers holds out great rewards to those who pursue it, it becomes an increasing passion, and failure only stimulates its votaries to make greater efforts for success. Its secret lies in diligent and painstaking attention, and no trouble can be too great and no precaution too small if the best results are to be obtained.

There must still be a number of persons in the Colony who take an interest in the subject but remain outside the Society, and I hope they will all be stimulated to join our ranks, and that this year will see a further large addition to our membership.

There are one or two features of our annual show which I think it desirable to allude to. It is one of the rules of the Society that all exhibits should bear exhibit numbers on arrival at the show. This rule appears to be looked upon by many exhibitors as an amiable sort of joke, and very few observe it. This adds enormously to the burden on the shoulders of the Staging Committee, and it becomes increasingly difficult to cope with it. The show area throughout the greater part of the day before the show becomes a dumping ground for a mass of unattended pots, with nothing to identify the class they are intended for, the gardeners concerned disappear, and then staging in the requisite time becomes a superhuman task. Fortunately we found this year a super-singer in Mr. Bowley, who devoted the whole of the day to the task, but there is no reason why it should have taken more than a few hours. If every exhibitor took sufficient interest in his exhibits to see that they were all ticketed before they left his house, the work of the staggers would be immensely simplified, and I must warn exhibitors that if the rule is not strictly adhered to in future, it will become necessary to refuse admittance to the show area of any exhibits which are not duly ticketed on arrival.

Exhibitors should also instruct their gardeners that any final titivation of their exhibits should take place either before despatch to the show or after staging, and not after arrival while they are still standing in the show ground.

Complaints have been received of speculation of flowers and cuttings and sale of vegetable exhibits. Steps will be taken to put a stop to this as far as possible next year.

Other matters which will engage the attention of the Committee are the abolishing of the restrictions on winners of groups of pot plants and collections of vegetables, and the alteration of the challenge cup rules by providing that a cup shall not be continuously won by the same exhibitor, also the preparation of an official list of the plants previously exhibited.

One of the functions of this meeting is to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. I would like to point out to members that it is necessary for all members of the Committee to be able to render assistance at the show. This involves a sacrifice of time and trouble, but unless all members of the Committee are able to bear a hand the work involved is too much for one or two members to cope with. I shall later submit a few names for your consideration and I hope all members who are elected on the Committee will be prepared to give a helping hand at the show to the utmost of their ability.

We have, each year, a difficulty in finding adequate judges, and we shall be very glad to learn the names of any members possessing a knowledge of flowers and vegetables to assist in the task. I would draw the attention of members to the underlined passage in the report as to making sure the plants they exhibit come from their own garden. This is a very necessary precaution. A considerable doubt was expressed at the last show as to a Peak exhibit which was awarded the first prize, and certain evidence that it had been obtained by the gardener from a Chinese garden on the lower levels was tendered to the Committee. This is a delicate matter to deal with, and the Committee feel that it should not be necessary to do more than draw the attention of members to the precaution suggested in the report.

A suggestion has been made that next year's show should be held in the City Hall. The proposal has many advantages to recommend it, particularly from a weather point of view. The question will have the attention of the new Committee, and the views of members on the subject will be welcomed.

I cannot help feeling that the work done by the Society, and the interest it has evoked in the culture of flowers and vegetables, is worthy of Government support. Anything which tends to add to the attractiveness of life in this Colony rapidly becomes a matter of public interest. Good vegetables grown under healthy conditions, and bright arrays of pretty flowers, add greatly to the assets of the Colony, both as a place of residence and of resort. The Chinese market gardener is not slow to undertake the culture of what he finds is to the public taste, and we have good reason for supposing that this work of the Society has borne fruit in this direction. I think the time has come when we may justifiably apply for Government support, and I am sure you will all endorse the proposal that we should do so.

I cannot close my remarks without a tribute of appreciation to the work of our Secretary, Mr. Nicol. Every exhibitor must have been impressed with the care, the organisation and the patience which he devoted to his task, but only the Committee know the full extent to which the Society is indebted to him. I am sure you will all share the regret of the Committee at his inability to continue his office for another year. Fortunately, with your approval, we have found a good man to replace him in Mr. Bowley, and Mr. Nicol has promised to render all the assistance he can.

I shall be glad to deal as far as I can with any features of the Society or the show which any member may desire to raise, but I will first propose that the report and accounts as presented be approved and passed.

The adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Tatcher and agreed to.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. W. Looker; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. N. Leese; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; Committee Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. A. Nicholson, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. A. Nicol and Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Referring to the remarks he had previously made regarding the substitution of plants for exhibition by gardeners, the Chairman read an extract from a letter which the Secretary had received, in which the writer said:—"I should like to enter a protest against the terrible amount of

## "POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

A Splendid April Number.

Congratulations are once again due to all who are interesting themselves in the *Police Reserve Gazette*, on the appearance of the April number of this bright and breezy little publication. This is its fifth monthly issue, and the venture can now be said to have completely justified those who, in launching it, felt that there was a place in the Colony for a periodical of this order. What we are pleased to notice is that each successive number has its distinctive character. The aim of the editor and the others associated with him is evidently to make the magazine as bright and humorous as possible—to provide members of the Corps, as well as the general public, with light reading matter of a topical nature. Variety would appear to be the watchword of the *Gazette*—there is always something in it to appeal to widely-differing individual tastes.

The current number is well up to the standard of previous issues. Without going into detail, it may be mentioned that the result of the recent Limerick competition is given, and that a new complete Limerick competition is announced, the subject upon which rhymers are requested to try their skill being Hongkong's celebration of St. George's Day. There are some excellent humorous efforts in verse, while in prose the imaginary meeting of the "Hongkong Municipal Council" and "Aunt Dorothy" is very happy effort at story-writing, and certain to raise many a hearty laugh. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin is the subject of the third of the series of sketches on Chinese benefactors to the Corps, and deserved tributes are paid him for his practical interest in the Force. There are numerous other features, and the editorial notes and the big Corps matter section go to round off what is really a remarkable 20-cents worth of reading.

## Imported "Cash."

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese travelling tradesman was charged with importing 200 cabbages (about 32,000 cash). Defendant said that he had told his fook to get a permit, but as the office was not open he had not been able to do so. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

cheating which goes on amongst gardeners, unknown to their employers, who do not keep a sufficiently sharp look-out. I know for a fact that many plants were changed just before the show. My gardener says that he saw the gardener of a man on the Peak buying plants down at the Wan-chai gardens and then exhibit them as grown on the Peak, and they won a prize. I do not wish to give names, but I think that something should be done to prevent this kind of thing going on. It would be better to stop giving money prizes to gardeners and give more donated prizes. The Chairman added that this was a very difficult subject to tackle, unless they could rely on exhibitors stepping in themselves and assisting. Exhibitors should become acquainted with their plants before the show, and then they could trace anything being changed. They would have to do something in the interests of the show before the next show came round. It would be a matter for the Committee.

There being no other business, the meeting terminated.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

FAST SAILING MODEL YACHT.

27th inches in Length.

Automatic Steering Gear.

TO BE RAFFLED.

Tickets \$1.00.

To be obtained from the Ladies. On view at Thos. Cook & Son's Office. Made and kindly presented by, Lieut. Pooley, R.N.R.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF PRIME &amp; DELICIOUS AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 5th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, April 21st, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. R.C. MORTON, General Agent, Hongkong, 17th April, 1916.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished. Apply—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be closed on MONDAY, 23rd April, 1917, at 1 p.m. St. George's Day.

By Order, R. HANCOCK, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Vladivostok firm requires CLERK for British correspondence. Apply to Box 1274 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ULDERUP &amp; SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.

Second and Last Dividend of 10%.

CREDITORS of the above firm are hereby notified that a Second and Last Dividend of 10% on the amount of their claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. No. 5, Duddell Street, Liquidators.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Black and Brown Boots and Shoes, White Canvas Boots and Shoes, soft and hard fronted dress shirts, coloured linen and zephyr soft shirts, woollen vests and undershirts, silk and hosiery socks, silk ties, coloured sweaters, Tweed and felt hats, Panama straw hats, silk umbrellas, pongee silk, silk handkerchiefs and table centres, etc., etc.

N.B. The above have been slightly damaged by water and will be sold without reserve.

On view now. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS

PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO. Pedder Street. Telephone 1966.

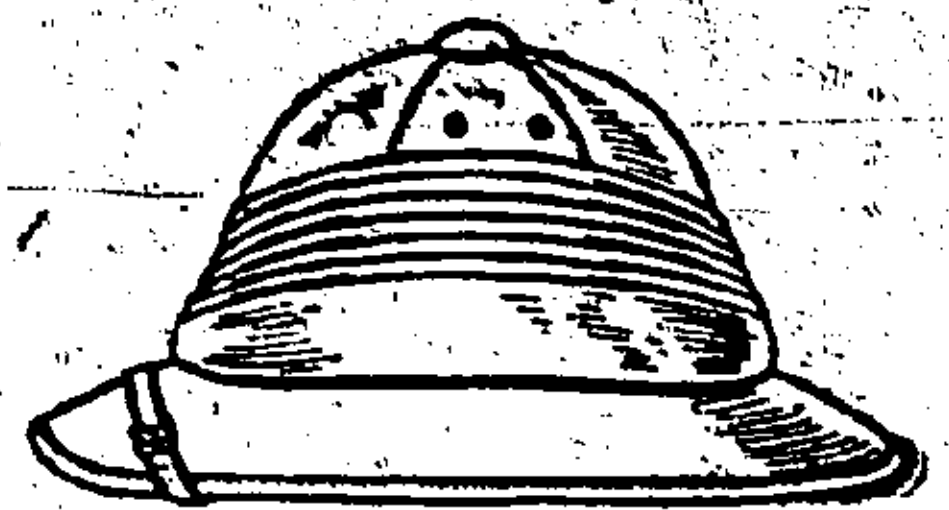
## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	TUES. 1st May, at noon.
COUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED. 9th May, at noon
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...		
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tada T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 21st April.
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 3rd May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000	MON. 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	SATUR. 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI. 18th May, at 11 a.m.
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	18th Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
1st class to London, G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$437.50. (E122).		
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For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.		
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to		
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## HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on  
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the  
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
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leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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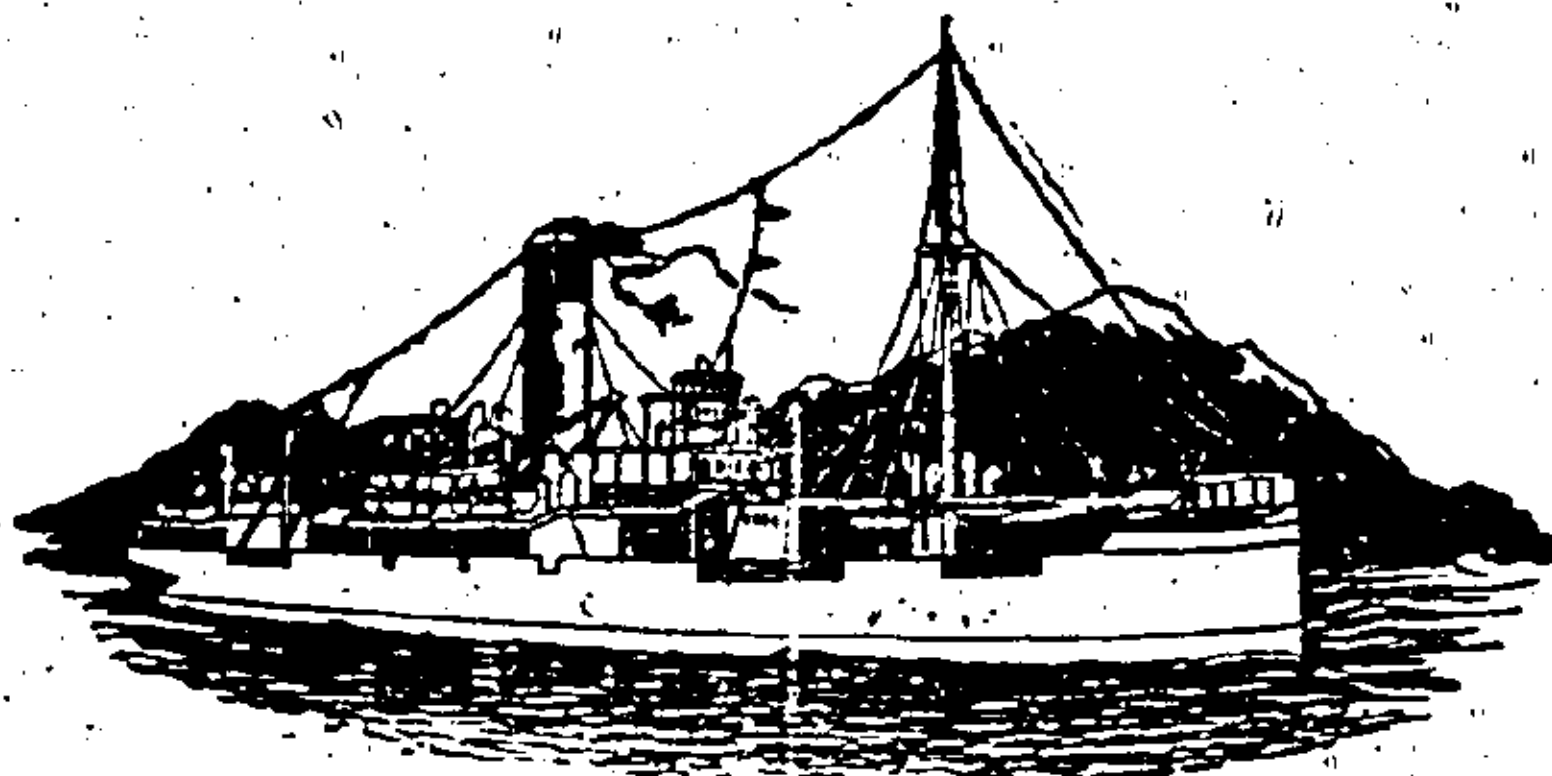
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"s JACOB."

having arrived from the above  
port, Consignees of cargo by  
her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, Ltd.,  
whence and/or from the Wharves  
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 21st  
April, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on the 20th April,  
1917, at 10 a.m.Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days after arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.No Fire Insurance will be ef-  
fected by the undersigned in any  
case whatever.Bills of Lading will be coun-  
tersigned byJAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived Consignees of Car-  
go by her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 21st  
instant, will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged packages are to be left in  
the Godowns where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas on 21st instant, at  
10 a.m.Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.No Fire Insurance will be ef-  
fected by the undersigned in any  
case whatever.Bills of Lading will be coun-  
tersigned byDAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,  
Just arrived, Large Shipments of  
Choicest Hams.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by corre-  
spondents are not necessarily those  
of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")CHINESE WOMEN AND THE  
UNIVERSITY.(To the Editor of the "Hongkong  
Telegraph.")

Sir,—Referring to the letter  
signed by "A Hongkong Girl,"  
I would like to indicate her very  
serious errors in supporting "Ex-  
perientia Docet's" view. She  
states that "she is far from looking  
for any spots in the sun, but it is  
unpardonable that 'Cantonese'  
should have committed such a  
great error in saying that  
Chinese women need to be fully  
educated in their own language  
before proceeding with foreign  
higher education. In reply, may  
I ask "A Hongkong Girl" to  
refer to the letter from  
"Cantonese" in your issue of the  
13th inst? It speaks very plainly  
in respect of the customs and  
prejudices both in Hongkong  
and in China, and I think  
"Cantonese's" view is quite a true  
one. I am personally acquainted  
with a Hongkong Chinese lady at  
Canton. This lady has also  
done five years' solid work in  
England, as well as in  
continental countries and other  
provinces of China. She ex-  
pressed to me the view that  
Chinese lady students should be  
educated in their own language  
before proceeding to foreign  
education. I asked why. She re-  
plied that when she was in Europe  
she was still writing letters in  
Chinese to her family, as some of  
them did not know English. If  
Chinese do not know their own  
language, it seems to me rather  
chamfeful, as a good many Euro-  
pean missionaries and teachers  
who are now in Europe are very  
good Chinese scholars. This  
lady also mentioned that where  
it was necessary to write letters to  
the Chinese Ambassadors in  
various countries in Europe while  
travelling, the classical Chinese  
is always most needed, as official  
documents must be in good  
Chinese.

Under these circumstances I  
still quite agree with the view  
outlined by "Cantonese."

Yours etc.

ARBITRA.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917.

Sir,—Will you permit a few  
words re "Cantonese's" remarks  
on the question: "Should Chi-  
nese ladies be admitted to the  
Hongkong University?"

The gentleman writing as  
"Experientia Docet" being away  
in Canton for his Easter holi-  
days, I cannot but feel constrained  
to protest against the absurd  
remarks made by "Canton-  
ese" on the above subject.

I have read, like my University  
friends, and watched with in-  
terest, the progress of arguments  
on the question; and to my mind  
"Cantonese" is very grossly to  
blame.

Firstly, for want of a better  
kind of words, he commits him-  
self to "plagiarism"—using here  
and there terms and expressions  
which are entirely those of "Ex-  
perientia Docet."

Secondly, to what extent it is  
possible to apply his remarks on  
the subject, one is most unwilling  
to say, but I cannot help express-  
ing my astonishment and regret  
that there can be such a one as  
"Cantonese" to represent samsan  
girls, servant-maids, etc., etc., as  
those who would be possible can-  
didates for a University matricula-  
tion. We in the University would  
think that such a suggestion  
tends to cast a grave reflection  
upon loyalty, not to speak of the  
respect due to the Hongkong  
University. In plain language, it  
is an insult.

Thirdly, let me impress upon  
"Cantonese" that "Experientia  
Docet" was once a member of  
the staff of the College of Foreign  
Languages in Canton, and who  
undoubtedly could hold his own  
in matters regarding educational  
institutions there. We all see  
that he can give "Cantonese"  
points that "Cantonese" cannot  
cover in his answer.

Fourthly, cannot "Cantonese"  
read English? Why, then, put  
such questions as these—Does  
"Experientia Docet" want Eng-  
lish students to be married to  
engineering lady students, medi-  
cal students to medical  
lady students, etc., etc.? He  
asserts that Chinese ladies  
never trouble about degrees;  
as he attempts to point out  
that "Experientia Docet" has  
stated that not one Chinese woman  
has ever offered herself as a  
candidate for a degree unless  
disguised! Everyone can see  
how absurd it is to say Chinese  
ladies never trouble about degrees.  
For if one understands his Eng-  
lish, one would feel inclined to  
ask: Is he not awake yet, and is  
he not able to see that so many  
young Chinese ladies who  
have left their home-land are  
working ever so much harder  
than the boys here to attain  
degrees? "Cantonese" will be well  
advised to look with meticulous  
care over the phrases—"for a  
degree" and "for the degree."  
The former would mean any  
degree—English, French, Amer-  
ican or any European degree, but  
the latter means directly either  
"San Choy" (first degree  
Chinese) or "Kwi Yen" (2nd  
degree Chinese), both of which  
were of the old system of examina-  
tion abolished long before the  
advent of the Republic—though  
there have been those of returned  
students "Palaca" examinations  
at one time conferring 1st, 2nd and  
3rd degrees etc.

Fifthly, "Cantonese" asks  
what does it prove for "Experi-  
entia Docet" to offer to obtain in-  
troductions for "Cantonese" to  
meet Europeans who have had  
but three years' schooling in their  
own tongue in their country,  
and are now pursuing higher  
foreign education. Does not this  
prove that "Experientia Docet"  
can show two, at least, as exam-  
ples of many others, of such Europeans  
that "Cantonese" himself says he  
has never met? He had better  
refer to what he said in your  
issue of the 7th inst.—which  
reads thus:—"I have never yet  
come across any European who,  
before knowing his own language,  
wishes to qualify himself in  
higher foreign education."

Finally, I think "Cantonese"  
should meet some of the fair sex  
whom he affects to take such kind  
interest and care for: I met one  
yesterday—

Who loves her "Scord"  
Varsity she'll defend,  
Like Gods from desecration  
of the vile;

Fierce like a wounded tigress  
she would rend  
Such samsan and servant  
girls to defile!

And who would, with angry  
though graceful, expression, say  
in a manner sans reproach:—"I  
can say for my sex, woman is to  
be no weak sex, but a guardian  
at home, and companion in the  
most troublesome times. China can  
ill-afford to have weak men who  
cannot raise the status of their  
women-folk to equal in moral  
courage at such a time as this  
present juncture, like the  
mothers, sisters, and wives of the  
whole of Europe."

Just another word, I think  
"Cantonese" has not altogether  
strayed so irretrievably from the  
facts of the question as he fears,  
but he is rapidly and ridiculously  
drifting towards it. If he is unable  
to discuss this essential question:  
"Should Chinese ladies be ad-

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.  
F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve),  
state:—Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 18.—Re-  
cruits of No. 3 Company and of  
No. 2 Platoon.Friday, April 20.—Recruits of  
No. 2 Company.

Rifles.

Cleaning gear must be drawn  
from Armoury by all ranks not in  
possession of same on Friday,  
April 20, between 5.15 and  
6.30 p.m.Members of No. 1 Company will  
also draw their rifles from the  
armoury on the above date and  
between the same hours.

Police School.

Wednesday, April 18, at 6 p.m.  
—Platoon Commanders and all  
Sergeants of No. 2 Company.Thursday, April 19, at 5.30 p.m.  
—Platoon Commanders and all  
Sergeants of Nos 1 and 3 Com-  
panies.

Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday, April 18.—Band  
Practice.Thursday, April 19.—Orchestra  
Practice.

Joined.

No. 2 Company.—P. C. 487

Place.

mitted to the Hongkong Uni-  
versity? for the love of heaven,  
leave it to be largely and broadly  
discussed by those who can see  
it with the higher sense of broad-  
mindedness. Yours etc.,

AN EX-H K VARSITY-MAN.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917.

[This correspondence is now  
closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."  
From SAN FRANCISCO, via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
and MANILA, P. Is.The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered  
on the 13th April, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.Storage charges will be assess-  
ed on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on the 17th April, at  
5 P.M.No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.No Claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where they will be  
examined on the 19th April, at  
10 A.M.No Claims will be recognised if  
filed after the 2nd May, 1917.T. DAIGO,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron  
and Foundry Core Importers, General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35, and  
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Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Tel. 107.  
PIPING & GASWORKS REPAIRED. TUN-  
ING & REGULATION. GASES RE-POLISHED.  
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.  
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT  
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-  
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Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department  
Store in the East.Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest  
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1067.  
1068.



## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WAR'S AIMS.

London, April 12.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Edinburgh, following Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts referred to the solidarity of the Union of South Africa. He declared that he was fighting to-day for the same cause for which he fought against British fifteen years ago, namely for freedom and liberty. The wise British counsels in the treatment of the South African political situation since the Boer War were now seen in the fact that the former's enemies were fighting in a common cause with the United Kingdom. That result had been brought about by a reversion to the old idea of liberty which had been the guiding principle in British history. He proceeded to point out that the issue was whether or not the nations were going to be terrorised by German militarism. He eulogised President Wilson's message to Congress, saying the United States' action would have an enormous moral effect, nowhere greater than in Germany. — Delayed in transmission.

## ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

London, April 16.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a Socialist delegation is going to Rome to help the Russian Socialists to defeat the German peace intrigues.

## SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Chile to Remain Neutral.

London, April 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Chilean Minister at Vienna has announced that Chile will remain neutral.

## War Favoured in Brazil.

London, April 16.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, M. Barbosa, who is a popular candidate for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, at present held by M. Mueller, made a stirring speech to an enthusiastic crowd of fifty thousand people, from the offices of the *Journal de Commercio*. He declared that war with Germany was inevitable in order to solve the problem of the Germanisation of Southern Brazil.

## NEW GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

London, April 16.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a new party, called the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been founded under the joint presidency of Herr Hasse and Herr Leuebour, to oppose Herr Scheidemann's Socialist Party and the Government.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PUSH IN THE WEST.

## How the Capture of Vimy Ridge was Planned.

London, April 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the importance, bearing the capture of Vimy Ridge is likely to have on subsequent operations in the west.  
He states on unimpeachable authority that the victory is directly associated with a pretty little model. This, on a wonderful scale, is a reproduction in miniature of the neighbourhood of the ridge, wherein a clever artist, furnished with a mass of aerial photographs and local inhabitants' information worked for months prior to the attack, and from which staff officers must carefully instructed Canadian and British officers and non-commissioned officers selected for the assault. The correspondent described the amazing topographical identity of the model which was carried out in colour, to the latest actual, such as the varying soil formation of the French system, the situation of mine craters, wire entanglements and belts.

## More British Progress.

London, April 15.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—As the result of fighting to the north west of St. Quentin we gained ground eastward and northward of Arras. We also progressed in the neighbourhood of Hammeourt Wood and eastward of Lievin, approaching the outskirts of Lens. Later particulars show that the German losses in the attack on the Bapaume-arras road were heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under our heavy fire. We took three hundred prisoners and fifteen hundred were found dead. Our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing raids. In severe aircraft fighting we destroyed four German aeroplanes and drove down eleven others. Ten of ours are missing.

## Violent Artillery Actions.

London, April 16.  
A French communiqué states:—There have been violent artillery actions at St. Quentin, north of the Aisne and in Champagne. Our batteries caught and dispersed enemy elements north of Wancourt.

## Belgians Penetrate Enemy Lines.

London, April 16.  
A wireless Belgian official message says:—During the night, after a violent artillery preparation, we penetrated at Dixmude into the second enemy line. The artillery duel is most lively on the whole Belgian front to-day.

## "Lost Souls."

London, April 16.  
The military correspondent of the "Times" says an entirely well planned and well fought battle has resulted in one of the most satisfactory victories of the war. The Germans are as thick as peas in France; there being sixty divisions on the British front alone but the gun and howitzer have beaten the trench. So long as our artillery superiority is maintained the entrenched Germans must be regarded as lost souls. The correspondent pays a tribute to the splendid work of all arms and agrees with the Germans' protestations that the Hindenburg line is intact—but it is largely in General Haig's cages.

## The Situation at Lens.

London, April 16.  
The report of the actual occupation of Lens is explainable by the fact that Lens itself is merely the centre of a circle of mining towns and villages forming a vast agglomeration of houses. The boundaries are no more clearly marked than those of London boroughs. Anyhow the correspondents are able to look down the main street of Lens where the German rear guards are playing "merry little bell" destroying everything. Twenty thousand grenades were dumped in one mine shaft.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## FURTHER MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

London, April 16.  
According to a Mesopotamia official message, General Maude continued to drive back the Turks on the 13th and took eighty prisoners. It is reported that, on the 15th, the Turks were again on the Jebel Hamrin hills whence they were started on the 9th. The Turkish Thirteenth Army Corps suffered severe losses, 315 dead being counted on the battlefield on the 11th.

## CORN PRICES AT HOME.

London, April 16.  
According to the Press Bureau, Lord Devonport takes over, on the 30th, all barley, except home-grown, which is not kiln-dried. He fixes the maximum price of home-grown wheat at 78/- per quarter (of 480 lbs); barley, except kiln-dried, at 65/- per quarter (500 lbs), and oats 53/- per quarter (312 lbs).

## THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

## British Army Delighted at the News.

London, April 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the news of the great French offensive, which started this morning, ran through our Army like wild-fire and evoked the greatest enthusiasm. He mentions that the 6-inch naval gun, mentioned in an earlier communiqué, is now being employed most effectively against the Boches. Other booty included a number of howitzers and field guns, 8-inch shells, large quantities of bombs and high explosive materials, together with truckloads of unused steel rails.

## GENERAL KUROPATKIN ARRESTED.

London, April 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Kuropatkin, Governor General of Turkestan, and four other Generals have been arrested at Tashkent by order of the local branch of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, who were delegated to charge them with provocatively distributing arms to Russians for defence, in the event of an attack by the natives. General Kuropatkin telegraphed to the Premier, asking for the command of the Grenadier Corps at the front.

A General Congress of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates from all parts of Russia has passed a resolution appealing to the democracy to support the Provisional Government so long as it continues to consolidate and develop the gains of the revolution and does not base its foreign policy on aspirations of territorial expansion.

## THE RUSSIAN COMMAND.

Petrograd, April 16.  
General Alexeff has been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief.

## SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

## Uruguay's Moral Support.

Monte Video, April 16.  
The Government of Uruguay has conveyed its sympathy and moral support to the United States on its declaration of war.

## Anti-German Demonstrations.

Buenos Aires, April 16.  
The anti-German demonstrations continue. The crowd attacked the German legation, consulate, and the offices of the journals.  
The Government is concentrating German vessels in Argentine waters in Buenos Aires harbour.

## DANISH VESSELS SUNK.

Christiania, April 16.  
Survivors have been found of two torpedoed Danish vessels, which were officially reported sunk, far outside the German danger zone.

## THE KAISER DISTRICTED.

Amsterdam, April 16.  
Herr Harden writing to "Zukunft" expresses distrust of the Kaiser's promised constitutional reforms and declares that it is unnecessary anyhow to postpone proposals until after the war.

## PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

London, April 16.  
A peace meeting in the East end was wrecked. Flags were torn up by the indignant crowds and two pacifists were hurled over the railings. The proceedings concluded with a meeting in aid of discharged soldiers, a large sum being realized.

## KRUPPS WORKERS DISSATISFIED.

Copenhagen, April 16.  
The workmen and officials of Krupp's works at Kiel have demanded an immediate increase in the food allowance and in wages of 33 percent, apart from a war bonus. The Directors addressed the men declaring that they were only drawn in the same allowances as the nearest labourers. The men were incredulous and demanded to inspect their larders, which was refused.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL.

Washington, April 16.  
In a personal appeal to his fellow citizens President Wilson calls upon every American citizen, man, woman and child, to join in the preservation of the nation's ideals for the triumph of democracy in the world. The supreme test of the nation had come and all must act together.  
President Wilson has created a Committee of Public Information composed of Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Daniels, with Mr. Creel, the magazine writer, as chairman, for the purpose of arranging the supply of news to the public consistent with military considerations.

## GERMANY HUMILIATING SPAIN.

Madrid, April 16.  
The journal "Liberal" in several strong articles says:—"Spain finds herself at the gravest moment of her history. If neutrality is broken it will be against Germany which is humiliating us and treating the flag like a rag. This Spain cannot tolerate without morally committing suicide."

## FOOTBALL.

## Big Charity Match Arranged.

A meeting of the Management Committee of the Football League was held at Victoria Barracks last evening, when it was decided that an exhibition match, R.E. (winners of the championship, Division I) v "The Rest," be played on Saturday, April 28, and that the proceeds resulting therefrom be devoted to the fund for the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

The Hongkong F.C. has again given the free use of its ground and stand, so that the gross proceeds will be handed over to the War Charities Committee for this most deserving object.

A very strong team was selected to represent "The Rest" from the remaining clubs in the Senior Division—Club, Navy and R.G.A.—and a good game is assured.

At the conclusion of the match, the championship trophy and medals will be presented to the R.E., who, it will be remembered, tied with the Club on points at the end of the competition, drew 0-0 in what was intended to be the deciding match and ultimately won, 1-0, in the last five minutes of the re-play.

Further particulars of the match, names of teams etc. will be given later.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## Last Night's Tournament Play.

Although the courts were decidedly on the soft side, owing to the heavy rain of the last few days, play was re-commenced in the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament last night, the most interesting encounter being that between the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Wong Po Keung in the Championship singles. Play opened to find both men evenly matched, and quite a good struggle resulted. It was only by a narrow margin that Mr. Cooper Hunt got the better of his opponent in each game, and the result of the first set, 6/2 in favour of Mr. Cooper Hunt, was hardly a fair reflex of the play, his opponent putting in some very fine work. Playing really good tennis, and rarely making a mistake, Mr. Cooper Hunt won the next set by 6/2, though his opponent took the next set by 6/4. Mr. Cooper Hunt winning the fourth set by 6/3, secured the match 6/2, 6/2, 4/6, 6/3.  
The other results were:—  
Handicap Singles "B"—L. Winkler (reco. 3/0), beat R. M. Henderson (owes 15), 6/3, 6-1; J. A. Ridgway (reco. 3/6), beat J. de B. Lancaster (reco. 15/3), 6-2, 5-6, 6-4.

## From the Pulpit.

The report of the Rev. J. K. Macosachie's sermon is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

## Food Strikes at Essen.

Amsterdam, February 24.—The Dutch trade newspaper, the *Iron and Steel Chronicle*, publishes the following from its Essen correspondent:—The labour problem has a close connection with the people's feeding. The rationed provisions are insufficient for those who must exist exclusively upon them... the consequence is that the productive capacity of the workers, on whom so much depends, is diminished. This state of affairs has reached such a point that the people are unable to continue, and strikes have therefore occurred with the object of obtaining more food and wages. There were strikes in the mines not long ago, but, happily for this industry, there has not been a big strike. The same conditions have been observed lately in the iron industry, especially in the large munition factories. Timely measures have prevented a general strike here, but discontent remains, and secret meetings of workers in various departments and factories are the order of the day, with consequent strikes.

## WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

## Financial Statement To Date.

Mrs. Maitland, Hon. Treasurer of the War Hospitals Supply Depot and the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, forwards us the following statement of account of receipts and expenses from December 13, 1915, when the former Association was started, till March 31, 1917, when the latter Association terminated. As from April 1, the accounts of working parties (as far as they concern the War Charities Committee) will be dealt with by the War Charities Store Sub-Committee by whom lists of donations received will be published each month.

Receipts.  
Subscriptions collected... \$ 738.00  
Donations collected... 3,861.07  
Received from Hon. Treasurer of War Charities April, 1916 to March, 1917... 40,700.45  
\$ 45,299.52

Payments.  
For Materials... \$ 45,195.27  
Less collected for sale of Materials... 812.05  
\$ 44,383.22

For freight charges, sundry petties, cost of wardrobes, cupboards and sewing machines, &c., 916.30  
\$ 45,299.52

I have audited the foregoing account and have found it to be a correct statement of receipts and payments. I have seen vouchers of all disbursements.  
C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.

A. MAITLAND, Hon. Treasurer, War Hospital Supply Depot and Hongkong Association of Women Workers. Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

## FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

## For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Fifth List:—  
Ray and Falconer... \$100  
Linstead and Davis... 100  
"Triumph"... 50  
Sir William Ross Davies... 50  
Anonymous (D. L.)... 50  
Er. Morgan... 15  
"From Eric, Vida and Doris"... 100  
P. A. Lapicque... 50  
Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming... 50  
Madame & Mlle. Flint... 150  
Astor House... 50  
Mr. Mandin... 25  
Sinet Freres... 100  
Deltheil... 10  
Kwong Mei Seng... 200  
Wo Fat Shing... 500  
Previous lists \$8,680.70  
Total \$10,280.70

## SANITARY BOARD.

Although there was a long agenda at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, there was not a great deal of business of public interest. Inspectors' Leave.  
A minute was presented by the President relative to leave of absence of Sanitary Inspectors. The question involved is whether some of the Inspectors can be spared to go to the front, but the matter appears to be contingent on whether some of the older members of the staff, whose term expires soon, will be proceeding home or not. There are several other matters engaging the attention of the Board in connection therewith.

The Death Rate.  
The death rate in the Colony for the week ending April 1 was 19.4 per thousand per annum as against 19.9 last year.  
No Infected Rats.  
During the week ended March 31, 2,182 rats were caught in the Colony and during the following week 2,022. None of these was found to be infected.

Congestion of Telegrams.  
Senders of telegrams exchanged with the United Kingdom, Holland, Norway, Sweden, &c., via Eastern, are requested to use the "Deferred" service as much as possible for such telegrams as are of a non-urgent nature, notwithstanding the present delay on "deferred" messages due to posting in Europe, and to thus help to prevent an increase in the full-rate traffic, which already overtaxes the through cable service. If not thus kept at a minimum, a part also of the full-rate telegrams will have to be dealt with by post, with resulting irregularity of delays.

## UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

## Husband Charged With Injuring his Wife.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, with occasionally bodily harm to his wife, who had to be taken to hospital in consequence.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for complainant, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The facts of the case were outlined by Mr. D'Almada, who said complainant, according to Chinese custom, is the lawful wife of defendant. The couple were married some 20 years ago, and about 15 years ago defendant left the Colony for Trinidad. He returned to the Colony recently, and the wife, who was then in the country, hearing that he had come back, rightly approached him for maintenance. He refused to give it to her, and she went to see the S.C.A., but apparently this did not result in anything. Later she heard that her husband was living at 143, Hollywood Road, and she went to see him to ask him if he was going to do anything. He told her to go away, telling her she had no business there. He went into the kitchen, came out with a chopper, and assaulted her with this weapon. He struck her on the right temple, making a deep gash, and when she tried to defend herself he struck her again, inflicting a wound on the left temple, and one on her wrist. She called for assistance and her cries were heard by a Chinese constable, who was in time to see the second blow being struck. When charged at the Police Station, defendant said:—"I did not assault her. She held a knife up to her head."

Complainant said she was told that her husband would kill her when he saw her face. When she went to see him he said:—"I will give you a rope and a knife to finish yourself with."

When the chopper, with which it is alleged the assault was committed, was produced, defendant exclaimed:—"Take that away; I am afraid of the sight of it."

Dr. Woodman stated that when he examined the woman at the Hospital, she was suffering from three wounds. The wounds were not serious. They could have been inflicted by the chopper and, it was extremely unlikely that they could have done by the woman herself. He did not think very much force had been used. The case is proceeding.

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

## Proposed Disposition of Profits.

Subject to audit, the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. propose:—  
To pay a Dividend of \$2.25 per share \$135,000.00  
To pay a Bonus of 75 cents per share... 45,000.00  
To place to reserve 100,000.00  
To write off Plant... 175,000.00  
To write off New Property... 40,000.00  
To write off Furniture... 392.10  
To pay a Bonus to Staff... 11,357.15  
To carry forward to next Account... 113,750.11  
\$820,492.30



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Business in Honan.

Hankow, 1st April.—Ours is a province rich with all kinds of mineral resources. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Wang Po-kung discovered a copper mine at Lushihshonchuan. Although native methods have been employed to operate the mine, great success has already been achieved. Lately, during his travelling in the mountainous district, he discovered a rich silver mine, consequently a Chinese mining engineer was engaged by him to work it with semi-foreign methods. It is estimated that after meeting various expenses he will be able to make a profit of 80 tons of silver every day. Being encouraged by his success, he has made up his mind to raise a large capital in order to conduct the operations of his mines in a modern way. The rupture with Germany has raised considerably the prices of foreign articles in this province. The price of kerosine oil, for instance, was since the European trouble, \$4.00 for the "Mei-fu" brand, and \$3.70 for "Yin-tin" brand; but now it is \$4.20 for the former and \$3.90 for the latter, and it is still going up everyday. If war should be declared against Germany the price will become much higher. Other kinds of foreign articles have also become much dearer than before. The cotton industry of the province has also suffered. For the past few years the Government has encouraged the cultivation of cotton plants, and as there is a greater demand in the market, the industry has flourished. Yesterday the Commercial Delegate of this province at Hankow sent a report to the Shenohang and the Chamber of Commerce stating that "Cotton is one of the largest exports of this city; but owing to the European War, foreign merchants have reduced their demand, and thus many native cotton deals have suffered great losses. Unexpectedly since the declaration of our rupture with Germany, the exportation of cotton has practically ceased. There is now a large quantity of cotton in our godowns unsold, while carloads of cotton have arrived daily from various interior districts. The price has fallen down to \$19 per bale. If the Central Government does not settle quickly the trouble with Germany, cotton merchants will have to stop their business."

## Rubber.

London March 7.—The rubber share market continues to develop strength, the demand for old fashioned dividend-payers again being the feature. This is an excellent sign, for it indicates the growing confidence of the market that the present high earnings of the plantation companies will continue. Even when the present yield from a rubber share is as high as 15 per cent., investors do not readily pay the equivalent of £250 per share without feeling reasonably sure that the dividends will be maintained. Nor do keen American rubber manufacturers begin planting large areas in Sumatra and Malaya without satisfying themselves that their five years' outlay will eventually be well repaid. If once we agree that the area already under cultivation in the East is barely enough to meet the coming demand for the commodity the argument in favour of higher prices of all types becomes irresistible. If Pataling, an old producer, can maintain its 300 per cent. dividend, then clearly its 2s. shares are cheap at £2; and it follows as a matter of course that the younger companies with their expanding outputs and falling costs must year after year increase their dividends until the estates reach full maturity. Whether one buys old producers or young producers is largely a matter of temperament; investors of one type prefer big immediate dividends, while others are ready to wait for future results if they can gain an advantage by doing so.

For a good solid meal in Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the First ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## THE GOOD DAYS COMING.

## Rougher Paths Lead to Greatest Heights.

Mr. A. G. Hales, writes in *The Bull* (March 18) as follows:—

The news from Kut-el-Amara, and the story of the German army's retreat on the Western front, all make good and pleasant reading, and we know we are driving in a few inches the wedge which will some day rend the Germanic Empire asunder. It may be that Hindenburg is shortening his line in the West in order to set free an army to invade Holland and make a rush for the sea at Flushing, as I pointed out as a possible happening on this page a few weeks back, or the Kaiser may mean to make an advance via Schleswig-Holstein; in either case it will be a tacit admission that Germany cannot break the British lines and reach the sea at Calais, the most coveted spot of all; to that extent, at all events, we have demonstrated our military superiority. The capture of Kut-el-Amara by us is not at this stage a military matter of as much importance as it would have been if we had advanced upon the place in time to save General Townshend and his staff. But as a matter of political gravity, the seizure of Kut is a triumph, the effects of which will even now be felt all over the Far East. It has long been a saying in Eastern lands that "if you drive out a British force, or destroy it, another is certain to come and avenge it." And this capture will instil into Eastern minds the fundamental truth of the saying which had become a proverb; it will quieten the malcontents and make the loyal still more determined to be true to their salt.

Kut-el-Amara is the halfway house to Bagdad, from our end. Bagdad is the halfway house to the Persian Gulf and our Indian frontiers, from the German point of view. Both we and they are determined to have Bagdad—and it is going to be ours. Kut's chief value to us will be its utility as a military base—it does not dominate the surrounding country; it has no natural advantages either for attack or defence; it is simply a point where we can, and doubtless will, concentrate men and munitions, and, above all, military hospitals. When General Townshend was ordered to push on and take Bagdad before supplies of all kinds were collected at Kut, and before reserves were moved up to that place, he was compelled by his Superior to attempt what even an amateur strategist of ordinary knowledge and intelligence would not have ordered—but he got his orders and obeyed, as any General should, no matter what his personal opinions might be. In the end, he had to fall back upon Kut, which was uninvited and unsupplied with supports of any kind, and the result was—tragedy. We are informed that the Turkish forces recently beaten near Kut have fallen back like a mob, and will enter Bagdad as a rabble. I hope this is a correct estimate, but many of the troops with Turkish regulars are native levies, and they invariably fall into wild disorder when badly beaten, because military discipline is not strong in them. But that is a matter of temperament as well as training, and if pulled together sharply by seasoned officers they rally generally almost as quickly as they disorganise. We do not need to be too cocksure about "a military rabble," entering Bagdad, or we may have a second and a worse disaster. A great and permanent military camp should at once be organised at Kut, all the food stuffs now at the coast should be rushed up, and reserves of troops marched there without delay—so that, even if a repulse happens at Bagdad, Kut will be a sheet-anchor. We must be in a position to strike again and again, if need be, at Bagdad—and hammer at it until it falls. Then the plans of Marshal von der Goltz will be smashed in at least one essential particular. If the real Turkish Army is dispirited and beaten and yields at Bagdad after a half-hearted fight, we can consider that phase of the war completely won, and our prestige

away up in the mountain tops in all the Far East, where events are being closely watched.

Not only in the Far East is the good news on the battle fronts noted and commented upon; a sense of rober thankfulness is awake in Britain, and in the overseas dependencies, where the advantages gained by our troops are looked upon as the forerunner of better things to come; and already men and women of progressive thought are beginning to ask themselves, and ask each other, in what way this war, so costly in human life and in treasure, is going to be turned to account to benefit the people of the Empire—for on this point the masses are agreed as one man, that we shall not go back to the bad old days immediately preceding 1914, otherwise all the sorrow and suffering will be in vain. Others will not lightly forget the mighty valour of the soldiers of the little army that was sent as a sacrifice to Mons to check the victorious rush of the German host.

That little army was not sent to beat the Kaiser's great army—no one was mad enough to think they would or could; they were sent to hold the enemy whilst France recovered from the paralyzing shock of invasion, and they did it nobly, paying the price without a murmur. And no one knows this better than our own people, and no one is more determined that all the sacrifices made on the altar of nationhood shall not be in vain. Behind the war stands the great principle of national reform; never again will we permit men to work almost as serfs on the land, for which those men died so heroically—never again in this, the richest land under heaven, shall labourers on the land be brought to the level of the ancient Saxon hinds, toiling from dawn till dusk and keeping wife and family on twelve, fourteen, or fifteen shillings per week; for those farm labourers have been doing their share of the fighting which has driven the German and Turkish armies backwards these latter days, just as many of them did their share in the dark days between Mons and Compiegne.

Their representatives, left behind in Britain, are swearing very solemnly that there shall be no reversion to pre-war days, and they mean it; the war has opened their eyes to their own worth and to the almost inexhaustible riches stored up in Britain; they are going to have their share of that—a man's share, every one of them, not a bird's portion. All that I have written about the first little army applies to Kitchener's army, and to the conscript army also—they have done their part superbly; they are still doing it, but they don't forget the days when they were "civies," and they are not going back on the bad old basis. No factory hand is going to lay his rifle aside and take up work on the sweat-and-crust system—the old order changeth, and the change is working now like leaven in the blood of the British nation. The people have learned to fight for the rights of all humanity; they will not scruple to fight for their own rights, the rights they have won by supreme sacrifice.

So the dawn of better, brighter days breaks for all, for the greatest mistake this country ever made was in the hoarding up of untold riches in the hands of a few, riches that should have been in the hands of the many, to spend and scatter and enjoy life—the life which God gave us to enjoy as strong men and women, not as animals on the treadmill of circumstance. Fifty million pounds in the hands of fifty million people is better for everybody than fifty million pounds in the hands of fifty, and that is to be the key-note of life after the war.

Alleged Graft in Opium Deal. Peking, April 5.—A number of Shanghai merchants have telegraphed to the Central Government pointing out that the Government is paying Ts. 8,200 per chest of opium in purchasing the opium stocks, whereas they allege that the opium merchants only received Ts. 5,700, the remainder going to the negotiators of the deal. The merchants, in strong terms, demand the cancellation of the contract and a thorough investigation.

## GERMAN WAR METHODS.

## Terrible Charges of Barbarity.

A further report of the Russian Commission into German atrocities has been issued. The report, which is accompanied by photographs, some of a most revolting character, deals with outrages committed during various stages of the war.

Dealing with the employment of explosive bullets, the Commission certify that they have investigated and substantiated no less than 1,373 cases of Russian soldiers wounded by them. These figures, however, give but a very faint idea of the enemy's use of those diabolical weapons, as they comprise only the comparatively few cases in which the victims survived. The enemy began to use explosive bullets at all points of the front from the very beginning, in spite of their constant declaration that they were only employed for range finding.

In this connection it is significant that their systematic use induced a number of Austrian officers to address a protest to the War Ministry at Vienna, in which they said: "The wounds caused by these bullets are frightful. In the name of humanity we protest against the further use of them, and beg you to discontinue the use of these range-finding cartridges." That these bullets are used in enormous quantities is proved by the fact that at one village 10,000 were found, and that in one period between September and January over 31,000 were collected along one front only of the Russian Army. Austrian machine-guns have also been captured provided with explosive ammunition, and it has been proved that for whole days together the enemy kept up interrupted rifle and machine-gun fire entirely with explosive bullets.

One section of the report deals with the employment of corrosive acids for increasing the suffering of men put hors de combat, and says: "The enemy... pours burning and corrosive fluids over the Russian soldiers. The effects of the use of acids are frightful. When it falls upon the body it burns deeply through the clothes, the skin at once begins to smoke, the flesh falls away from the bones, and the latter become carbonised. The men attacked with these acids generally expire in the most awful agonies."

Instances are cited of the deliberate killing of wounded Russians, who were brutally murdered by bullet-wounds and sabre cuts. In one case a German Red Cross stretcher-bearer, when asked to bandage a wounded man, coolly drew a revolver and twice shot the unfortunate man.

One section deals with the torture of a wounded Cossack with a view to extorting information. The examining officer, when the Cossack did not reply to his questions, struck his victim with his fist, saying: "Speak up, you Russian swine!" The man was then conducted to a torture chamber, where he was stripped naked and placed upon a table. The officer then attached an electric needle connected with a dynamo to the Cossack's wounded leg, and applied the torture for half an hour. The victim heroically refused to give any information, and the torturing process was repeated on the two following days. This proving unsuccessful, the officer applied a bar of red-hot iron and rubbed it over the Cossack's feet. In spite of his frightful sufferings the latter managed to escape.

During an advance on the Russian left flank, the Germans placed a company of Russian infantry prisoners in boats, took them out one by one, and after raising them on the points of their bayonets, threw them into the river.

During a village fight the Germans captured 30 Russian soldiers, and imprisoned them in a house for three days without food or medical assistance. When the Germans withdrew, they set fire to the house after placing cartridges in the roof. Ten managed to crawl out, but the rest were burnt to death.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. & sa. \$710
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$375
North Chinas	n. \$150
Unions	b. \$313
Yangtzes	n. & d. ex 73 \$217
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$155
H. K. Fires	b. \$330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$82
Steamboats	sa. \$18
Indos (Def.)	s. & sa. \$123
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$41
Shells	n. 107/-
Ferries	b. \$84

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	s. \$114
Malabons	b. \$32

MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36/-
Langkats	b. 17
Raubis	b. \$2.25
Tronohs	s. 27/6
Urals	n. 23/-

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;C.

H. K. Wharves	n. \$32
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$123
Shai Docks	b. 8

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	n. \$100
H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	b. \$974
H'phreys Est.	sa. \$6.25
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. 8
West Points	b. 75

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n. \$1.50
Kung Yiks	b. 133
Shai Cottons	b. 118
Yangtzepeons	n. 5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. \$4.75
China Light & P. b.	sa. \$8
Providents	n. 8
Dairy Farms	b. \$294
Green Islands	sa. \$3.15
H. K. Electrics	b. \$504
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	n. \$384
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$7.30
Trams, Peak, old	n. \$8.30
Trams, Peak, new	n. 81
Laundries	b. \$3.40
U. Waterboats	n. \$16
Watsons	n. 64
Wm. Powells	b. \$6
Morning Posts	n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY APRIL 17, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	2/4 1/2
Demand	2/4 5/16
30 d/s	2/4 3/16
60 d/s	2/4 1/2
4 m/s	2/4 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	10 1/2
T/T Japan	109 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56
co & New York	56
T/T Java	135 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	321
Demand, Paris	321 1/4

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 5/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	333
6 m/s. France	338
Demand, Germany	56 1/4
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	112
Demand, Singapore	100 1/4
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4% prem.
On Bangkok	6 1/2%
Sovereign	8.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	36.9/16

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces	64 1/2% dis.
Chinese ... 10 "	64 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 "	"

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces	64 1/2% dis.
Chinese ... 10 "	64 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 "	"

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Malabons	b. \$32

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Langkats	b. 17
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Tronohs	s. 27/6
Urals	n. 23/-

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Shai Docks	b. 8

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H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	b. \$974
H'phreys Est.	sa. \$6.25
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. 8
West Points	b. 75

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## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

7:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	"
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.	"
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M.	"
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	"
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	"
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	"
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	"
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	"

## NIGHT CARS.

11:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

## SUNDAYS.

7:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	"
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.	"
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M.	"
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	"
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	"
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	"
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	"
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	"

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

## SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the times stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. A 10s. ticket will be issued on full payment thereof, has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodat order representing the same."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. N.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXCHANGERS, & ESTATE AGENTS.

ATTORNEYS, & Underwriters and Executors.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

To the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

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